"In consequence of the above resolution of the Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitarts of the United Colonies: We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies."

with arm's, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Received and armies against the United American Colonies."

In the mountainous State of New Hampshire, and famong the highest of its mountains, then containing only a few scattered settlements, was the township of Salisbury. The Merrimac river, now so pleasant in scenery and with so much richness and industry on its banks, was then a roaring and foaming stream seeking its way, amid immense forests on either side, from the White Mountains to the sea. The settlers were collected, and the promise or pledge proposed by the Continental Congress, of life and fortune presented to them. "All," as the record says, "freely signed, except two."

In looking to this record, thus connected with the men of my own birthplace, I confess I was gratified to find who were the signers, and who were the dissentients. Among the former was he from whom I am immediately descended, with all his brothers, and his whole kith and kin. This is sufficient emblazonry for my arms, enough of heraldry for me. *

of heraldry for me.*
In one of the townships of New York we find a long list of those who are called true Whigs, and then comes what is called the list of Tories, and on that list there was one

Are there young men before me who wish to tark and to imitate the spirit of their ancestors, who wish to live and breathe in that spirit, who desire that every pulsation of their hearts and every aspiration of their ambition shall be American, and nothing but American? Let them master the contents of the immortal papers of the first Congress, and fully imbue themselves with their sentiments.

timents.

The great Lord Chatham spoke of this assembly in terms which have caused my heart to thrill and my eyes to be moistened whenever I recollect them, from my first reading of them to this present hour.

reading of them to this present hour.

"When your lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America—when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favorite study—I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master States of the world—that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no antion or body of men can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia. I trust it is obvious to your lordships that all attempts to impose servitude upon such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation, must be vain, must be fatal. We shall be forced ultimately to retract; let us retract when we can, not when we must."

retract when we can, not when we must."

This first Congress, for the ability which it manifested, the principles which it proclaimed, and the characters of those who composed it, makes an illustrious chapter in our American history. Its members should be regarded not only individually, but as in a group; they should be viewed as living pictures exhibiting young America as it then was, and when the seeds of its public destiny were beginning to start into life, well described by our early motto as being full of energy and prospered by Heaven.

"Non sine Dia animows in the seeds of the second of the

Some of the members of this Congress have lived to my time, and I have had the honor of seeing and knowing them; and there are those in this assembly, doubtless, who have beheld the stately form of Washington, and looked upon the mild and intelligent face and heard the voice of John Jay.

For myself, I love to travel back in imagination, to

place myself in the midst of this assembly, this union of greatness and patriotism, and to contemplate, as if I had witnessed, its profound deliberations, and its masterly exhibitions, both of the rights and of the wrongs of the

country.

I may not dwell longer on this animating and enchant ing picture. Another grand picture succeeds it, and that is the Convention which framed the Constitution, the is the Convention which framed the Constitution, the spirited debates in the States, by the ablest men of those States, upon its adoption, and, finally, the organization of the first Congress, filled by the gray-haired men of the revolution, and younger and vigorous patriots and lovers of liberty, and Washington himself in the principal chair of State, surrounded by his heads of departments, selected from those who enjoyed the greatest portion of his own regard, and stood highest in the esteem of their country.

Neither Xenophon nor Thucydides, neither Sallust nor Livy, presents any picture of an assembly of public men, or any scene of history, which, in its proper grandeur or its large and lasting influence upon the happiness of mankind, equals this.

Its importance, indeed, did not at the moment strike the mids of endinger men. But Burke saw it with an

the minds of ordinary men. But Burke saw it with an intuition clear as the light of Heaven. Charles Fox saw it, and sagacious and deep thinking minds over all Europe beheld it.

England, England! how would thy destinies have been altered if the advice of Chatham, Burke, and Fox had

Shall I say altered for the better? Certainly not, not for the better for England herself; probably she is stronger and richer at this moment than if she had listened to the unheeded words of her great statesmen. Neither nations nor individuals always foresee that which their own inter-

est and happiness require.

I four greatest blessings often arise from the disappointment of our most anytons have nt of our most anxious hopes and our most

_ "Let us know Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well, When our deep plots do fail; and that should teach us, There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will."

Instead of subject colonies, England now beholds a mighty rival, rich, powerful, intelligent like herself. And may these countries be forever friendly rivals! May their power and greatness, sustaining themselves, be always directed to the promotion of the peace, the prosperity, the enlightenment, and the liberty of mankind; and if it be their mitted dectain. united destiny, in the course of human events, that they shall be called upon, in the cause of humanity and in the cause of freedom, to stand against a world in arms, they are of a race and of a blood to meet that crisis without shrinking from danger, and without qualling in the pre-

serinking from danger, and without qualling in the presence of earthly power.

Gentlemen, I must bring these desultory remarks to a class. I terminate them where perhaps I ought to have began—namely, with a few words on the present state and condition of our country, and the prospects which are before her.

Unborn ages and visions of glory crowd upon my soul

Unborn ages and visions of glory crowd upon my soul. The realization of all these, however, is in the hands and good pleasure of Almighty God. But, under His Divine blessing, it will be dependent on the character and the virtues of ourselves and of our posterity.

If classical history has been found to be, is now, and shall continue to be, the concomitant of free institutions and of popular eloquence, what a field is opening to us for another Herodotus, another Thucydides, (only may his theme not be a Peloponnesian war,) and another Livy! And let me say, gentlemen, that if we and our posterity shall be true to the Christian religion; if we and they shall live always in the fear of God, and shall respect his commandments; if we and they shall maintain just moral sentiments, and such conscientious convictions of duty as shall control the heart and life, we may have the highest hopes of the luture fortunes of our country; and if we maintain those institutions of Government and that political union, exceeding all praise as much as it exceeds all former examples of political associations, we may be sure of one thing, that while our country familiars materials for a thousand masters of the historic art, it will afford no topic for a Gibbon. It will have no "Decline and Fall." It will go on prospering and to prosper.

for a Gibbon. It will have no "Decline and Fall." It will go on prospering and to prosper.

But if we and sur posterity reject religious instruction and authority, violate the rules of eternal justice, trifle with the injunctions of morality, and recklessly destroy the political constitution which holds us together, no man can tell how suddenly a catastrophe may overwhelm us, that shall bury all our glory in profound obscurity. If that catastrophe shall happen, let it have no history! Let the horrible narrative never be written; let its fate be like that of the lost books of Livy, which no human eye shall ever read, or the missing Pleiad, of which no

William Eastman, Joseph Marston, Moses Sawyer, John Challis, Benjamin Greele, John Fellows, Ephraim Colby, John Webster, jr. Andrew Robinson,

When the last page of this learned, eloquent, and felicitous address fell from his hand, Mr. Webster stood silent for a moment, as if hesitating whether he should say more. There were evident expressions of desire and expectation that he would go on, and he continued:

But, gentlemen, I will not take my leave of you in a tone of despondency. We may trust that Heaven will not forsake us so long as we do not forsake ourselves. We must strengthen ourselves and gird up our loins with new resolution; we must counsel each other, and, vowing to sustain each other in the support of the constitution, prepare to meet manfully and unitedly whatever Fate may have in store for us. Are we of this generation so derelict? Have we so little of the blood of our revolutionary fathers coursing through our veins that we cannot prelict? Have we so little of the blood of our revolutionary fathers coursing through our veins that we cannot preserve what our ancestors achieved? The world will cry out shame upon us if we show ourselves unworthy to be the descendants of those great and illustrious men who fought for their liberty and secured it to their posterity by the constitution.

Now, gentlemen, exigencies will arise in the history of reations, when constitution and right in the listory of reations.

Now, gentlemen, exigencies will arise in the history of nations when competition and rivalry, disputes and contentions are powerful. Exigencies arise in which great men and good men of all parties, and all shades of political sentiment, are called upon to reconsider their opinions, to re-adjust their positions, and to bring themselves together if they can in the spirit of harmony. Such a state of things, in my opinion, has happened in our day. An exigency has arisen. We have a great and wise constitution. We have grown, flourished, and prospered under it with a degree of rapidity unequalled in the history of the world. Founded on the basis of equal civil rights, its provisions secure perfect equality and freedom to all; all who live under it are equal—all enjoying the same privileges. In a case like ours, it is to be presumed that all the wise and good men of the nation have the same end in view, though they may wish to take different means to obtain that end—the preservation and protection of the Constitution and Government.

Constitution and Government.

If, then, they have the same object in view, they must pursue a conciliating course, and each be willing to surrender somewhat to each other, to secure the harmony of the whole. This general object, then, being the preservation of the constitution, the only efficient means to accomplish this end is the union of all its friends. [Applause.] The constitution has enemies, secret and professed; but they cannot disguise the fact that it secures us many benefits. These enemies are unlike in character, but they all have some fault to find. Some of them are enthusiasts, but headed, self-sufficient, and headstrong. They fancy hot-headed, self-sufficient, and headstrong. They fancy that they can make out for themselves a better path than that laid down for them. Phæton, the son of Apollo, thought he could find a better course across the heavens for the sun—

"Thus Phæton once, amidst the ethercal plains, Leaped on his father's car and seized the reins; Far from his course impelled the glowing sun, 'Till nature's laws to wild disorder run."

Other enemies there are more cool, and with more calother enemies there are more to the constitution. These have a deeper and more traitorous purpose; they have spoken of forcible resistance to the provisions of the constitution; they now speak of secession. Let me say, gentlemen, secession from us is accession elsewhere. He who renounces the protection of the stars and stripes shelters himself under the shadow of another flag: you may rest assured of that. [Sensation and applause.]
These malcontents find it easy to inflame men's passions;
they lay all misfortunes of individual men, of individual
States, of sections and communities, all want of prosperity,
to the Union. The co-operation of what are now called anagonist principles is made serviceable in the endeavors to werthrow the constitution. Extremes meet and concert to gether. Some there are, who, in their own words, profess to hate the constitution because it tolerates in the Southern States the institutions existing there; some because is does not more energetically sustain the "peculiar institu-Both parties are willing to overthrow the constitution

and concert their measures accordingly to accomplish their ends. Now, to-counteract the efforts of these malcontents, the friends of the constitution must rally—all its friends, of whatever section, whatever their sectional its friends, of whatever section, whatever their sectional opinions may be, must unite for its preservation. They must forget the things which are behind, and act like a band of brothers. They must forget the past, the little bickerings and trifling disagreements which have hitherto separated them. They must look forward only to the future, and unite their efforts to preserve the boon bequeathed to the world by those great men, their ancestors; they must gird up their loins to the work. I give my confidence, my countenance, my influence, heart and hand, to all those good and wise men who are willing to stand by the constitution, and to acquiesce in the means

they framed the institutions we must concentrate our efforts to preserve. But I do not carry my tolerations far as to justify in the slightest degree any defection from the principles of the Union. The great point at stake is its preservation. I cannot hesitate a moment on this question and the principles of the Union. The great point at stake is its preservation. I cannot hesitate a moment on this question the finest clay for the making of brick. As yet her minerals remain comparatively neglected, if we tion, nor act well and harmoniously with those who do. Other questions, questions of policy, are subordinate; this is paramount. Every man who is attached to the Union should come out boldly and say so, without conditions and hypotheses, and ifs, and ands, and buts. [Laughter.] What says Cicero: "Denique inscriptum sit, patres conscripti, in fronte cujusque civis, quod de hac re sentiat." Let every man bear inscribed on his forehead what he is, and what he means to do in that matter.

There are persons weak enough, foolish enough to think, to believe, and to say that if the constitution which holds these States together should be broken up, there would be found other new and better chains to bind them. This is rash! This is rash! I no more believe, looking at the thirty-one States which compose this Union, cover-

at the thirty-one States which compose this Union, covering so vast a country, embracing so many climates, so many mountains, so many rivers; I no more believe if this Union is dissolved, held together as it now is by the constitution, that it can be ever re-formed on any basis, than I believe that if, by the fiat of Almighty power, the law of gravitation should be abolished, and the orbs which compared the universe should rush into illimitable space, jost-many mountains, so many rivers; I no more believe if this far exceed the limits of this memorial; a volume would be required to impart all the necessary information. Let it therefore suffice to say that the yield of gold dust from these different sources, instead of diminishing, will steading the universe should rush into illimitable space, jost-many mountains, so many rivers; I no more believe if this far exceed the limits of this memorial; a volume would be required to impart all the necessary information. Let it therefore suffice to say that the yield of gold dust from these different sources, instead of diminishing, will stead if the received to impart all the necessary information. Let it therefore suffice to say that the yield of gold dust from these different sources, instead of diminishing, will stead if the received to impart all the necessary information. Let it therefore suffice to say that the yield of gold dust from these different sources, instead of diminishing, will stead if the received to impart all the necessary information. Let it therefore suffice to say that the yield of gold dust from these different sources, instead of diminishing, will stead if the received to impart all the necessary information. Let it therefore suffice to say that the yield of gold dust from these different sources, instead of diminishing, will stead it the received to impart all the necessary information. pose the universe should rush into illimitable space, jost-ling against each other, that they could be brought back and readjusted into harmony by a new principle of at-

encounter and defeat error, by day and by night, in light or in darkness—thick darkness—if it come, till—

"Danger's troubled night is o'er And the star of peace return."

At the conclusion of this Address, the audience rose en masse, the gentlemen giving nine hearty cheers, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, all sharing in the expression of enthusiasm. Ex-Chief Justice Jones, rising to offer the usual reso-

CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq. rose to second the resolution. He could add nothing to what had been said by the venerable Chief Justice, except to testify his individual respect for the orator who had said so much to the honor of No. 4 do 12.8 do do 53 or. 16 grs.

Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the following words:

| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the following words:

| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the following words:

| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and then the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and the proraise, or pledge, in the follow| Congress, and the proraise, and the property | Congress, and the property | Con spect which we know that they also feel for the greatest statesman of his country, but in order that this authentic specimen of the grandeur of his intellect, the depth of his research, the vastness of his acquirements, might be pre-served, and enable future historians to show the power

and greatness of DANIEL WEBSTER.

These remarks were highly applauded. The resolution was then adopted nem. con., and, after a benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, the asnblage withdrew, bearing with them the imperishable remembrance of one of the noblest intellectual efforts known in modern times. - Commercial Advertiser

THE CALIFORNIA MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representative the United States of America, in Congress assembled: The memorial of a Convention of citizens of the State of California, now on a visit to the Atlantic States, held ta Brown's Hotel, in the City of Washington, unanimous-

ly adopted, respectfully represents: ly adopted, respectfully represents:

That the disposition to be made by Congress of the public lands in California is a subject of vital interest to our citizens, and justly claims a very large share of public attention as well as considerable anxiety. The soil and climate is unsurpassed in adaptation to every variety of agricultural production. The natural grasses and grain, on the vast extent of mountain slopes, capable of sustaining throughout the entire year innumerable herds of horses, cattle, and sheep, without the labor and expense, as in other States, of procuring provender for their sustenance in any season, presents one of the many anomalies of the West coast. Of the latter animal, it may be confidently asserted that sufficient of them may be raised to of the West coast. Of the latter animal, it may be confidently asserted that sufficient of them may be raised to supply the demand for wool throughout our whole country. It is not deemed an over-estimate to state that there are at present two hundred and fifty thousand consumers of these products, a very large proportion of whom are now and must continue, even in increased numbers, to be engaged in mining pursuits. This state of facts, when contemplated in all their details, we submit, should claim from Congress an enlarged and liberal policy in disposing of the public domain. Already thousands of our fellow-citizens, who have emigrated thither from the agricultural portions of the Union, as well as from other like parts of the world, finding it more congenial to their habits and inclinations, and demanded by the necessities of the mining population, now more than ever on the increase, have resumed their former avocation, and are making improvements and cultivating the soil, though wholly unprovided for and unprotected by law.

ments and cultivating the soil, though wholly unprovided for and unprotected by law.

California, from her geographical and peculiar position, with reference to other portions of the civilized world, must rely, more exclusively than any other State, upon her own soil and internal resources for the support of the teeming millions that must by inevitable destiny, and within an incredibly short space of time, people the shores of the Pacific within the limits of the United States.

The act of Congress extending the laws of the United

he Pacific within the limits of the United States.

The act of Congress extending the laws of the United States over California has failed in its intent with regard o this particular interest, inasmuch as it does not confer he benefits of existing land laws; and, if it did, those now in force are to a great extent inapplicable in their pro-visions to the exigencies of our citizens, they having been enacted with reference to an entirely different state of things than are found to exist on our coast; so that it is ndispensable to the well-being of our population that congress should enact such laws on this subject in regard to donation and pre emption privileges as they may in their wisdom deem best adapted to our peculiar circumstances; also to provide for a more vigorous prosecution of the public surveys, in view of the pressing demands of a settlement which exceeds in rapidity of occupancy and extent of territory any thing of the kind ever yet known in any State of the confederacy since the foundation of the Government.

We also ask that liberal grants of land be made to the

We also ask that liberal grants of land be made to the various literary and benevolent institutions of the State; for a university and primary schools; for the insane, deaf and dumb, and for the blind, to place us on the same footing, at least in this respect, with the older States; and (as affecting the interests of the entire Union, and each and all of the States composing it) the right of way, and adequate pecuniary aid, in the opening and construction of a national highway between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Your memorialists next claim attention to the mineral separated them. They must look forward only to the future, and unite their efforts to preserve the boon bequeathed to the world by those great men, their ancestors, they must gird up their loins to the work. I give my confidence, my countenance, my influence, heart and hand, to all those good and wise men who are willing to stand by the constitution, and to acquiesce in the means necessary to maintain its priceless provisions, without reference to the past or pledge for the future.

I will quarrel with no man about past differences. I will object to the co-operation of no man. We stand here now upon a broad constitutional basis, and let us act in that spirit of union which actuated our ancestors when they framed the institutions we must concentrate our efforts to the manufacture of the mational highway between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Your memorialists next claim attention to the mineral wealth of that extraordinary and wonderful country. Hitherto men have been absorbed by the one engrossing the may elapse before the other minerals known to exist there will offer sufficient inducements to distant capitalists for investment; it may not, however, be irrelevant to act that silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, cinnabar, and sulphur have been discovered in various parts of California, and with every indication of being extensively diffused. She abounds also in marble, granite, free-stone, sanded. except the quicksilver mines of Santa Ciara, which which certainly prove the richest in the world, and the partial working of the silver ore at Los Angeles and Sonora. But can there exist a doubt that these sources of illimitable wealth will long be suffered to lie buried in the earth when the wants of California so leudly demand that she should have the use and benefit of such powerful aids to should have the use and benefit of such posterior her onward progress, and of thus rendering herself independent of supplies from distances so great that they can only be procured at immense cost? Leaving this quespendent of supplies from distances so great that they can only be procured at immense cost? Leaving this ques-tion, however, to be solved by time and the well known enterprise of the American character, your memorialists would confine their present remarks to the products of the gold mines, whether to be derived from the placers or the river beds, the Cayota Diggings, or the quartz veins.

To enter into general statistics on this subject would far exceed the limits of this memorial; a volume would

pose the universe should rush into illimitable space, jostling against each other, that they could be brought back
and readjusted into harmony by a new principle of attraction. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I hardly know if it would be an aggravation or an alleviation of fate. We can die no lingering
death; we cannot fall victims to war, pestilence, or famine; an earthquake alone can throw down the pillars of
our State, and bury us in eternal political ruin and the
darkness of everlasting night. Such may be the fate of
this country, but may I never live to see the day! May
I not survive to hear any apocalyptic angel crying through
the heavens, Epecen, epecan Amerike he megale kni eyente
katoketerion damonion, kni phulake panton pneumotos alakatototic Gentlemen, a most auspicious omen salutes and
cheers us this day. This day is the anniversary of the
birth of Washington.

Washington's birthday is celebrated from one end of
this land to the other. The whole atmosphere of the
country is this day redolent of his principles—the hills,
the rocks, the groves, the vales, and the rivers shout their
praises and resound with his fame. All the good, whether
praises and resound with his fame. All the good, whether
learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, feel this
day that there is one treasure common to them all, and
that is the fame of Washington. They all recount his
deeds, ponder over his principles and teachings, and resolve
to be more and more guided by them in the future. To
the old and the young, to all born in this land, and to all
whose preferences have led them to make it the home of
their adoption, Washington is an exhilarating themAmericans are proud of his character; all exiles from
former day since his birth. [Cheera.]
Gentlemen, a principles will we
all over the world, more an object of regard than on any
former day since his birth. [Cheera.]
Gentlemen, and one the death itself if it come; we will even
oupper the world, more on his character; all exiles from
former day since his birth. [Cheera. point may not be uninteresting, as tending to prove the wonderful minuteness with which the gold is diffused throughout the quartz and the immense yield which may

throughout the quartz and the immense yield which may yet be anticipated from that source.

The "London Times" and "London News" both have published the following facts within a few weeks: "In November last," says the former journal, "forty-two tons of California gold-bearing quartz were reshipped from New York to London by the house of Howland and Aspin wall—the ore was from Grass Valley, Nevada county, being of various degrees of richness—the average result all sharing in the expression of enthusiasm. Ex-Chief Justice Jones, rising to offer the usual reso-lution, "that the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster for the very able address which has just been read, and that a copy be requested for the archives," said that he could not refrain from attempting to express the deep obligation which the Society were un-der to the Orator of the evening for the high gratification he had afforded them.

Ex-pinwall—the ore was from Grass Valley, Nevada county, being of various degrees of richness—the average result was £100, or nearly \$500 to the ton; the picked speci-mess were equal to £7,000, or about \$35,000 per ton. Several experiments were made with this rock in stamp-ing, in order to throw some light on the nature of the ma-chinery expedient to be used in California." Dr. Chilton, quartz from four different reins, one of which was sup-posed to be of a very poor kind; another was considered valuable, but not what is called the richest ore; the result of his assay was as follows: of his assay was as follows:

the city of New York, and to the honor of the country of Mr. Warwick, a well-known smelter in the same city, two-thin which he is the most distinguished citizen. He advocated was supplied with a large quantity of quartz, varying in shores.

reports the following results:

No. 1 produced 4 grains per lb., or to the ton ced 10 grains per lb., or to the ton of 2,240

No. 3 produce lbs., 3,080 dwts. No. 5 produced 14½ grains per lb., or to the ton of 2,240 s., 1,353 dwts.

And within a few days the "Philadelphia Bulletin

And within a few days the "Philadelphia Bulletin" gives au assay of gold-bearing quartz made at the Mint, which weighed 188 ounces in its natural state and produced \$1,731 in gold; equal to \$9.20 the ounce.

These statements, selected from a list of several others, are given, not from any wish to make a display, but merely to show that if such large amounts can be extracted from a quantity of the quartz rock by the aid of science and skill, then the estimate which has been made of the annual product of the mines, based upon a yield of three cents to the pound, may be regarded as reliable.

What will be the amount of gold dust during the next three years? At least one hundred and fifty millions per annum. This also is demonstrable from facts. The immi-

three years? At least one hundred and fifty millions per annum. This also is demonstrable from facts. The immigration of the present year will far exceed that of any one previous; so great will be the increase that not less than one hundred and fifty thousand miners will be engaged in active operations throughout California by the ensuing summer, the average of their daily receipts may be set down at two dollars and fifty cents each; giving a gross product for three hundred working days of one hundred and twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars. Add to this, as a low estimate, thirty-seven and a half millions from the quartz mills now being erected or in actual ope-

to this, as a low estimate, thirty-seven and a half millions from the quartz mills now being erected or in actual operation, and we have as the aggregate amount the sum named, which is much within the limits of the returns anticipated by the miners themselves.

Two objections may be started to this calculation; first, that the number of miners is overrated; and, second, that the diggings may soon cease to yield as heretofore, so as to reward the labor and time required to work them. To both of these a brief reply is due, as it is well known to Californians that such onlyions originate from ignorance. both of these a brief reply is due, as it is well known to Californians that such opinions originate from ignorance of the real condition of things in that country. To the first we reply, that manifest injustice has been done to our State and her interests, by the grossly erroneous returns of the census, the numbers given by the officers appointed for that purpose being notoriously less than are contained in the cities, towns, and villages throughout the contained in the cities, towns, and villages throughout the country, without any reference whatever to the miners as a separate body. The population of California is believed by your memorialists to be fully 250,000, without taking into consideration the immense numbers going there the present year. In what manner this grave error which has been committed can now be rectified, is beyond the duty of your memorialists to suggest. Justice to themselves, however, demands that so wide a discrepancy between paper-returns and well-known facts should not be selves, however, demands that so wide a discrepancy between paper-returns and well-known facts should not be passed over in silence, and they have no hesitation in asserting that the census of 1850 as regards California is utterly and egregiously wrong. With regard to the second supposed objection of the gold diggings becoming exhausted, it must be said that to persons who have not visited the mining regions, and examined into the subject, it is very difficult to convey an adequate idea of the extensive area which remains to be explored by the miner. Fifty years is but a moderate estimate of the time which half a million of people will have to work before they cease to a million of people will have to work before they cease to obtain an adequate reward for their labor from the innumerable creeks, canyons, gulches, river beds, and bars, Cayota diggings, and surface washings spread over the surface of a tract of country which is variously estimated surface of a tract of country which is variously estimated at five hundred miles in length, and from twenty to fifty in breadth. All the ground which has already been gone over again and again will be further submitted to improved modes of extracting the gold, and ere long machinery will take the place of manual labor. Time and space forbid entering into any discussion as to the origin of the gold which seems to permeate the earth in every direction. Various theories have been broached on the subject, none entirely satisfactory. One point alone seems ject, none entirely satisfactory. One point alone seems to be conceded by all, that quartz, as being a primitive rock, is the matrix of all the gold found in California, and that the hundreds of millions which have hitherto reached the Atlantic and other shores are but the washreached the Atlantic and other shores are but the washings of the countless hills which raise their pine-clad summits throughout the mineral region. How gold was injected into the veins of quartz is more than we can say, but the evidence appears conclusive that it was so injected in a liquid state. The deposites upon which we have drawn so largely during the past three years must have taken place after the upheaving of these hills, at some distant period of the earth's existence, which were at first exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and were washed away to the various places where we now find them cov-

exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and were washed away to the various placers where we now find them covered with different depths of soil and sand, of gravel and stones. Very lately we have accounts of rich deposites being found at a depth of 125 feet, and frequently the miners have sunk shafts from 40 to 75 feet deep before reaching the object of their search. How wonderful does all this appear to the thinking, reflecting mind! Does it not seem as though an all-wise and inscrutable Providence had kept from the knowledge of mankind treasures like rying out those stupendous plans for the diffusion of reli-gion, knowledge, and happiness throughout the world which must be the great end and object of creation? Can we doubt that California has been marked out as an in-strument in the hands of Almighty wisdom for dissemi-nating these riches in the fulness of time, and for carry-

nating these riches in the fulness of time, and for carrying the blessings of christianity, civilization, and commerce to the remotest isles of the Pacific, and to the now forbidden shores of Japan?

In connexion with the foregoing statement of her mineral resources, your memorialists would respectfully submit that Congress should make no disposition of the mineral lands of California, and they fully concur in the recommendation contained in the President's message that these lands should be left as the common property of the

merican people.

In the products of our agricultural lands we are with out a rival in the world. Perhaps the soil of no country will or can be made to produce so abundantly and in such variety as the soil of California. In fact, for variety and quantity the yield is almost incredible. In the natural productions of the earth, conducive to the sustenance of man, our State is remarkably prolific. In several parts man, our State is remarkably profile. In several parts of it also the banana, the orange, the lemon, the olive, the fig, the plantain, the nectarine, the almond, the apricot, the pomegranate; the peach, the pear, cherry, plum, quince, apple, &c. abound. We find the grape, too, in luxuriance throughout the State, and in the southern counties it is cultivated to a very great extent. In the course of time California must rival the south of France

never less than a fleet of four hundred sail in the bay of San Francisco; and yet California has been in possession of the Americans but a little over three years, and we have had an existence as a State but a few months over one. During the short space of two years cities and towns have sprung up along the coast and in the interior, rivalling in wealth, industry, and trade the more favored and prosperous cities of the West and Southwest. Canals for fifty miles in length, tunnels through mountains, into which the streams of large rivers are driven, have been constructed in the incredibly short space of twelve and eighteen months, by volunteer companies. Large cities have been established even on the side of the Sierra New yada, one with a population of fifteen thousand, in and

When we shall have steam communications with Eastern Asia, in addition to our present large fleet of sailing vessels, when our commerce shall be more firmly established and prosecuted with the Eastern Archipelago and other islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans; when it shall be more extensively pursued with Mexico, Central and South America, then shall we begin to feel that we have laid the foundation for commercial enterprises which will give us almost the control over the trade and navigation of those portions of the globe. Indeed we may say that it is destined to be a vast in its and South America, then shall we begin to feel that we have laid the foundation for commercial enterprises which will give us almost the control over the trade and navigation of those portions of the globe. Indeed we may say that this commerce, which is destined to be so vast in its extent, and so civilizing and humanizing in its progress must have a wonderful influence over the moral and political destiny of the inhabitants of the East, as well as those dwalling may the inhabitants.

England the richest and the most powerful State in Europe. Her possessions in the Pacific constitute the great storehouse of her immense wealth. Her public ships are in every port, and her power is felt in every extremity of the wives and families to the mercy of the Indians, their their wives and Indians, their their wives and Indians the Indians, their their wiv tions and naval depots and a commercial emporium in the North Pacific. In fact, we are on the eve of great events. The discovery of gold in California and Australia has

vastly important public work with the least possible delay. The destruction of life on the present routes between the Atlantic States and our possessions on the west coast of the United States, since the discovery of gold and the settlement of California, is known to be over fifteen thousand souls. No trip has yet been made except around the Horn, within the knowledge of your memorialists, without the loss of one or more passengers, and it is hardly possible to hope that a voyage can be made without the death of some one, and this does not include the emigrants over the Plains. The intercourse between these two important sections of the Union has become so intimate and portant sections of the Union has become so intimate and extensive, both with the people and the Government, that there is no possible expectation of arresting or diminish-ing the present trade, transportation, and travel. It will go on increasing every year and every month. In fact, it go on increasing every year and every month. In fact, it will continue to "grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength" as a nation. It matters but little how great may be our resources, and however bold and enterprising our merchants may be, the vast trade and products of Eastern Asia can never be commanded by us until we can get a more secure and rapid communication across the continent, so as to supply all the States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains and Europe with the products and manufactures of the East. The construction of this great highway not only gives us the carrying trade of the Pacific, but it makes our continent and our country the centre and the mainspring of the comour country the centre and the mainspring of the com-merce of the world. We care but little whether this en-terprise is constructed by the Government or individuals. If it be thought that Congress has no constitutional power to build this road, then let the Government offer to indiriduals such inducements as will enable the people to have

we shall have before the close of the year 1852 a popula-tion in California alone of at least four hundred thousand souls, and within the year 1853 over six hundred thou-sand. Up to January, 1855, the population in California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands will not be far from

wo millions of inhabitants.

The necessity for this road, therefore, will become absolutely essential even to the Government. The immense interests that are to grow up on the west coast cannot be left to the inconveniences of the present circuitous and out-of-the-way means of communication. The construction of the road is demanded to facilitate the administration of the road is demanded to facilitate the administration.

basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada; to supply the States of Europe as well as our own country with the products and manufactures of Eastern Asia; for the preservation of the Union, and for the civilization and improvement of the condition of maskind.

This subject, your memorialists would suggest, ought not to be delayed beyond the present meeting of Congress. The accumulation of interests as well as the accumulation of trade and population on the west coast of the United States are on a scale so vast as should induce us to use the most rapid and certain means of binding us together. the most rapid and certain means of binding us together Indeed, every effort should be made to unite us; for uni ted we are strong and powerful as a people, and united our country may ever be able to protect and defend us. our country may ever be able to protect and defend us.
In connexion with this subject, your memorialists believe that the bill now before Congress asking for telegraphic communication between the Atlantic States and our possessions on the Pacific is a measure of great importance. We cannot but hope that it will pass both Houses of Congress this assistant

quince, apple, &c. abound. We find the grape, too, in luxuriance throughout the State, and in the southern counties it is cultivated to a very great extent. In the course of time California must rival the south of France in the product of its white and red wines, and furnish a supply of these luxuries to many parts of the world. Indeed, there is scarcely a fruit or a plant, a shrub or a flower, a mineral or a vegetable, of which any land can boast, but what is embraced in the products of California.

The vegetable products of the State, in comparison with the yield in the Atlantic States, is most remarkably striking. Specimens were exhibited at the late Agricultural and Horticultural Fair in San Francisco of the various kinds of grain and vegetables produced in the State. Were we to describe the size of those, in comparison with such as are grown in the Atlantic States, the account would searcely meet with credence. A country so prolific in its products and so inexhaustible in its internal resources cannot fail of exerting a most favorable and Federal Union.

Our possessions on the Pacific is a measure of great importance. We cannot but hope that it will pass both douses of Congress this session.

The establishment of a weekly mail between the chief commercial cities of the Atlantic and the principal commercial cities of the Atlantic and the princi

the Pacific, as well as add prosperity and strength to the Federal Union.

The rise and progress of the commerce of the west coast of the United States within the last three years, or since the discovery of gold in California and Oregon, and the settlement of them by Americans, are without a parallel in history. The commerce of San Francisco alone per annum is more valuable than that of all the Pacific ports of Mexico, Central and South America. The value of the exports from New York city of the products of the exports from New York city of the products of the extern States of the Atlantic; and the exports from California are more valuable than four of the largest exporting States of the Union. The products of our mineral and agricultural lands are of greater value than the cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacce crops of all the Atlantic States. There are never less than a fleet of four hundred sail in the bay of San Francisco; and yet California has been in possession of the Americans but a little over three years, and we of the Americans but a little over three years, and we plain of the Pacific Mail Company, but of the delays upon the Isthmus.

have been established even on the side of the Sierra Nevada, one with a population of fifteen thousand, in and near which some thirty steam mills are constantly employed in crushing the quartz rock. However strange and wonderful these statements may appear, they are none the less true. Indeed all the scenes and developments around us almost impress us with the belief that we have been born a century too soon.

In ten or fifteen years the trade and commerce of the Atlantic and the seas and rivers connected with it. Two-thirds of the maneys paid at a period when we derived no benefit from your Government, and when all the weight of the government of the Territory fell upon our people. We respectent of the Territory fell upon our people. We respect-

When we shall have steam communications with East- fully claim the whole amount, and trust that Congres

that this commerce, which is destined to be so vast in its extent, and so civilizing and humanizing in its progress must have a wonderful influence over the moral and political destiny of the inhabitants of the East, as well as those dwelling upon the islands of the Pacific.

Your memorialists would urge upon Congress the propriety of giving all the aid and support within their power to the most practicable scheme for connecting by steam communication the ports of the west coasts of the United States with the principal ports of China. No project can well have more interest to us as a people, or be of more importance to the trade, navigation, and commerce of the United States.

The products and commerce of Eastern Asia have made England the richest and the most powerful State in Eugenia and soul, and rallied account that of the mintary that the conquest of the country.

It is a well-established fact that when the cry of war was raised in California, the men who had toiled over the long barren road to that country, who had ascended, by and malmost unknown path, and had lowered their wagons down steeps where there was no impress of a human foot, save upon the Indian trail, these men came forward, heart and soul, and rallied around the flag of our country, although very small in numbers, and commanded by only two officers of the United States service. The settlers came forward to a man, and not only volunteered their services, but brought with them their horses, ammunition, and supplies of every kind necessary for the support and subsistence of the force intended to meet the Mexican arms upon the battle fact. services, but brought with them their horses, ammunition, and supplies of every kind necessary for the support and subsistence of the force intended to meet the Mexican arms upon the battle-field, and to make California a terri-To show the scarcity of supplies, and the enthusiasm

the world. Russia will soon have her military printifications and naval depots and a commercial emporium in the
North Pacific. In fact, we are on the eve of great events.
The discovery of gold in California and Australia has
turned the attention of all the maritime States of Europe
to these extraordinary regions of the globe. Such a magnificent field for commercial enterprise has never in any
age of the world been opened to the energy and sagneity
of its merchants. The rush of population to the shorea
and the islands of the Pacific from all quarters is destined
to produce important changes in the commerce as well as
in the condition of the States of the world.

Will our own country be indifferent to the dangers
which surround us, and the advantage's which we possess?
We hope not.

The whaling interests must inevitably in a few years be
transferred in whole or in part from the ports of the Atlantic to the ports of the Pacific. Already has this trade
attracted the attention of our merchants and capitalists.
Fog-bells and lighthouses are indispensably necessary to
them has been the cause of the loss of millions of dollars
worth of property. Our commerce has become so extensive on our bays and rivers and the Pacific ocean than
our merchants are in danger of meeting with immense
losses owing to the fegs and other obstructions to navigation.

Your memorialists cannot omit to mention the deep and
all-abiding interest they take in the construction of the
great Pacific and Atlantic railroad. The loss per annum
to the people of the Atlantic States, as well as to the people of the west coast of the United States, for the want of
this great highway, is not less than forty millions of dollars, and to the Government likewise it is of no inconsiderable amount. The various routes which are now employed for the transportation of emigrants and merchandise are not only attended with serious basard to life and
property, but to vexatious delays, which always proveinjurious to merchants, traders, and emigrants. \$123,000, \$65,000 of which was prize money taken upon the western coast; thus showing that California is not inthe western coast; thus showing that California is not indebted to Congress, and that the conquest was obtained
by its early settlers and the imposts upon the Mexicans.
In view of these facts, your memorialists hope that Congress will not permit this session to adjourn without passing the bill now before the Senate for the payment of the
war claims of California, and thereby do an act of justice to some of the most patriotic citizens of the United
States

States.

No subject upon which Congress is called upon to legislate, in matters appertaining to the west coast of the United States, is more important to the peace and permanent prosperity of Oregon and 'California than the mode and manner of treating with and disposing of the various Indian tribes. This subject is one of great embarrassment, and should not be acted on by Congress until the people of Oregon and California shall, in their wisdom, and from their knowledge and experience of the Indians, determine upon some plan for colonizing them satisfactorily to the people of the west coast, and beneficial to the Indians themselves. Such a plan, we have no doubt, will at some themselves. Such a plan, we have no doubt, will at some early day be submitted to Congress by the Legislatures of both Oregon and California. The plan suggested by the

both Oregon and California. The plan suggested by the President and the Secretary of the Interior is an exceedingly humane proposition, but we question whether it is at this time practicable.

Should they be colonized on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, they would come in contact with tribes who already claim to hold and possess the country. There is danger, too, of their confederating with the Mormons. These strange people are already understood to have control of all the Indians for several hundred miles around their settlement at Salt Lake. Should such a union take their settlement at Salt Lake. Should such a union take place there as we have suggested, it is almost morally cer-tain that the emigrants to the west coast, over the plains, would not only be plundered, but their lives put in jeo-pardy. From the state of feeling which already prevails

interests that are to grow up on the west coast cannot be left to the inconveniences of the present circuitous and out-of-the-way means of communication. The construction of the road is demanded to facilitate the administration of the Government; to protect the lives of the emigrants; to protect and increase the trade and commerce of the country; to cause to be settled by a thrifty and industrious population the unoccupied lands in the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra New and a to supply the States of Europe as well as our own rally averse either to war or work. rally averse either to war or work.

The next class are those who reside in the plains and

The next class are those who reside in the plains and valleys. They are more inoffensive and domestic in their habits and manners than those who occupy the mountain regions. They may in time be induced to turn their attention to agriculture. Many of them are often employed by the American farmers to attend their stock, or to work on their farms. They must ere long become civilized, and adopt the habits and customs of the whites.

Those who live in the mountains are savages, warlike in their habits and formidable in their numbers. In truth, they are the only Indians to be dreaded. They are divided into innumerable small bands, and acknowledge the authority of no chief, save the head of their own tribes.

thority of no chief, 'save the head of their own tribes. There will ever be great difficulty in making them adhere to and respect treaty obligations. The inaccessibility of the country they inhabit would of itself render them for-midable. No Indians of the American continent possess more natural courage than these tribes. They have al-ready many excellent rifles, which they use with no little skill; and they will in a short time be the best armed and most powerful Indians the United States will have to deal with. They have but to dig a few days in their own native hills to obtain the means to purchase the best and most costly weapons, the miners themselves often selling them their guns when on the eve of departure for the At-

lantic States.

Much may be done towards controlling these Indians

Much may be done towards controlling these Indians by well-informed and experienced agents; yet, in our judgment, a military post is indispensable to the safety of the miner and the emigrant. No advice or hazard will prevent the miners from going out and exposing themselves in small parties while prospecting. In doing so, they often become an easy prey to those Indians.

A few words on this subject, and we are done. Mounted ridemen are the only troops that can ever be effective against these tribes. The fact of their being divided into numerous small bands will give rise to many outbreaks, both among themselves and with the whites, and occurring, as these difficulties must sometimes happen, at a great distance from where troops are stationed, no other than mounted men could reach them in time to be of any real service; nor could heavy infantry, if present, avail any thing against an enemy who are so active and expert in climbing and running. Nor can any gun be used against them with any advantage, except the rifle, as these Indians, when in a state of war, will always occupy the strongest positions. In such service no arm but the most accurate will answer, as the Indians never expose but a little, if any, of their person to the whites. Nor would it be possible for militia or volunteers to be so organized as be possible for militia or volunteers to be so organized as to afford adequate protection. Where labor is worth five dollars a day such troops will be difficult to raise, and in service, when raised, will be much more expensive than regulars. The mere presence of mounted troops in the neighborhood of these Indians will have no little effect in

neighborhood of these Indians will have no little effect in keeping them quiet.

In submitting this memorial to Congress, we do so as citizens of a State in whose prosperity we feel a deep and absorbing interest. We submit it as Californians, and as citizens who feel concerned for the peace and prosperity of their young and rising commonwealth. We submit it as Americans, anxious for the happiness, the welfare, and the perpetuation of our glorious Union. With the hope that it may receive from both Houses of Congress the consideration and regard due to the subjects of which it treats, your memorialists will ever pray.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF SILVER WARE. - A mysterious EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF SILVER WARE.—A mysterious robbery at New York was perpetrated on Saturday night, between the hours of seven and twelve o'clock, at the silverware manufactory owned by F. M. Cooper & Co., from which the rogues carried off silver goblets, pitchers, trumpets, napkin rings, sugar baskets, two masonic medals, bread baskets, &e., valued in all at \$2,592. The property was taken from the iron safes by means of false keys. The young man who was in charge of the premises visited the theatre on Saturday night, and during his absence the premises were entered and robbed. He has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.